

VIENNA, June 29.

We are positively assured, that M. D'Orbigny's full powers & instructions relate not only to the affairs of the Russian prisoners, but that this minister is authorised to open negotiations for concluding preliminaries of peace. Some days before this minister's departure from Vienna, M. Anstetten, counsellor to the Russian legation, set out from this city for Petersburg, with important dispatches.

September 8.

Further circumstances and particulars, relative to the French fleet.

The gale which separated them commenced on the 19th ult. and not the 10th—at which time they had in tow an American schooner from St. Domingo, but to what port belonging or to where bound is not known—a latitude was fixed on in case of separation in which the fleet was to join. The Patriot cruised in the stated latitude for some time, but seeing none of the fleet appear thought proper to put into the Chesapeake to repair, which she entered on the 28th.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the British West India fleet, as it is certain they were in the gale.—The Cumberland, one of the fleet has been totally lost, the captain has arrived here, but can give no information respecting the safety of the rest.

In our Gibraltar Chronicle of July 12 we observe a paragraph stating, that the Spanish government had issued orders to put 18 regiments of infantry, 2 of artillery, and 12 of militia, on the war footing. The conjectures concerning their destination are various—the following are mentioned: 1st. An approaching rupture with France. 2d. The regulars to be sent on a foreign expedition and the militia to do duty in the interior—this opinion is corroborated by the fact of orders being sent to the commander of the Cadiz squadron, consisting of eight sail of the line, to hold himself in readiness to sail at a moment's warning; and by the well known want in which Spanish America stands of the assistance of the mother country, (owing to Miranda's expedition,) it is supposed to be intended for that place. The 3d opinion is, that they are intended to garrison the Portuguese ports which are to exclude English ships, and thereby save French troops the trouble of overrunning the whole country.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8.

Brig Leander, Vincent, 6 days from Havana, informs us, that a fleet of British homeward bound merchantmen from Jamaica, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, passed Havana on the 10th instant under convoy of eighteen or twenty ships of the line, and frigates. A Spanish 74 and the French privateer Superb, Capt. Dominique, which were cruising off Havana, were chased into port by a ship of the line and two frigates.—Capt. Dominique had been close to with the fleet, and reported that the most of the conveying ships were of the line. It is therefore probable, that another British squadron has arrived in the West Indies since Admiral Warren's and finding that the French fleet had left those seas has taken charge of the last fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 2.

From the Office House Books of last evening.

The schooner Pocahontas Packet, capt. Giles, a schooner of the first class, arrived, in six days from Long Island. Capt. Giles has brought in with him two scamen, belonging to a British ship, one of the last homeward bound fleet of Jamaica merchantmen; who inform, that almost the whole fleet, consisting of one hundred and fifty sail, have been dispersed and lost in the late gale. Several of the ships were seen to founder with the whole of their crews. One of the ships was towed two days by Capt. Giles, when they fell in with a British sloop of war, who impressed all the English sailors, and burnt the ship. Two days since, Capt. S. fell in with the brig Ann, capt. Corry, from this port, for Havana, totally dismasted.

City Gazette.

NORFOLK, Sept. 8.

On Saturday arrived here the ship Felix, Captain Ross, from Nantes, which port she left the 20th July. We have received no papers by her, but the verbal information which we obtain from an intelligent messenger, is in substance to the following effect.

Peace had been much talked of, but had not found any speculation founded on expectation of that event. The general opinion was, that there would be no peace immediately. It was said that the French emperor had given in his ultimatum, which was in terms that it was not approved Britain would accede to it.

The Russian ships that had been embargoed were released, and one came out with the Felix. D'Orbigny the Russian envoy, had reached Paris; about 18,000 Italian troops, which had been for some time stationed in Naples and its vicinity, had been suddenly marched for Bayonne, from whence they were to proceed to Spain, in order to co-operate with a force destined against Portugal.

Commerce in France from the heavy and repeated exactions of government, is in a wretched state. The popularity of Bonaparte was not so great as it has been.

The fleet.—Our coast is it probable will be the scene of a great naval enterprise, as the British fleet, as well as the Russian, are now near us. On Saturday evening the British privateer, one of the fleet of Sir Richard Brenchan, anchored in Hampton Roads. This fleet is composed of the

Cerberus 84 guns; Uranus 74; Belleisle 74; Nelson 74; Monarque 74; Terrible 74; Triumphant 74; Melampus and another frigate. It appears that Sir Richard Strachan, having heard in the West Indies, that Ad-

miral Villamez was on the coast of America, and probably knowing the route which Sir John B. Warren had taken, he lost no time in seeking the French fleet, and it is surprising how they have missed. That the fleet of Admiral Villamez, and the squadron of commodore L'Hermine, or parts of both, were on the coast there can be no doubt.

The Patriot of 74 guns and the Valeruse frigate, belonging to Adm. Villamez's fleet are in port, the former at Annapolis, and the latter in the Delaware. The Cybele frigate belonging to commodore L'Hermine's squadron, is in this port.

The following is a list of the French force.

The Regulus, 80 guns; Foudroyant, 84; Veteran 80; Majestic 74; Esol 74; Impetueux 74; Patriot 74, (at Annapolis) President 44; Valeruse 40 (in the Delaware); Cybele 44 (at Norfolk)

FROM THE AURORA.

HANNIBAL OR SCIPIO?

The politics of Great Britain are again verging fast towards another eventful crisis, and it is not more than usually mistaken, as important as any which has occurred in the history of that nation.

The advices received by way of Boston, from London are of date down to the 20th of July—they bring the important intelligence that Charles Fox never more will enter the channel of St. Stephen—that is, the theatre of his political life, the house of commons—for he was in a confirmed drowsy without hope of recovery.

After our readers have seen and considered the characters of the cabinet ministers, who divide on the question of peace and war—they will at once discover that there is no justice for America to be expected—no peace for the world.

FOR PEACE. FOR WAR.

Mr. Fox. Lord Grey, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Spencer, Lord Moir, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Howich, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Erskine, Mr. Windham, Lord Fitzwilliam.

They must be certain, that in case of the death of Charles Fox, the old party will be put out of power. The preponderance of the whigs in the ministry hung upon the vote of earl Fitzwilliam, who has been, till lately, for a war of extermination, and Fox being no more, he will go over to his quondam associates—the apostate whigs and Tories. Dr. Windham, whose tone is as high, and whose spirit is as self and relentless, will go also. And the party of Charles Fox must resign their places—the Russels—Belfries—the Howards—No-forks—Cavendishes—Devonshires—the Sheridans—the Milnes—the Tierneys—will have but a short lived existence in power—and their exertions will be but the prelude to the total extinction of every vestige of civil liberty in England—the end of all is, that will come in with the fall of Charles Fox.

The people of England are not like the people of America, who only virtuously support their own interest.

A cabinet oligarchy, acting upon their personal pride, interest and ambition—the base of any country—will divide anew the national wealth and authority between them, while the executive will be made only the stepping stone to their aggrandizement, their emulment, or their revenge!

The Gannings—the Windhams—the Grenvilles—and the Ellenboroughs, will be predominant—and that national disease, Melancholy, lately cultivated by no impeachment, will come forth with a more devastating appetite and a more callous heart—he will regain the back air influence, if not become actually prime minister—unaccounted millions will again be dissipated from the public treasury to supply the wants of female majesty!

It is such a situation where is the man that can look for peace to the world—when, as if fate had fixed the destiny of Britain, the convulsions of three centuries are restored to power!—Where is the person who is not enough to suppose that Bonaparte would sign a treaty with such a desecrated and unprincipled an ally?

Grenville declares that England must be an armed nation!

What does this mean?

The plain meaning of this is, that the cabinet must support a sufficient to prevent the new able population of Britain from commencing—and from shaking off the yoke of an oppressive oligarchy.

Men who have been always the advocates for blood and extermination will have the complete preponderance in the British councils. The leading bloodhound, who guided to the scene will be indeed wanting—but the whole pack trained up to slaughter, will each a matter, pursue one savage scene of mad, wind unregarded corruption, conspiracy, assassination and carnage.

Europe will be again the scene of British intrigue, and the consequence will be, that all Europe will be soon united in hostility against Britain—or all peace will vanish on the continent.

The death of Fox may, therefore, be considered as a calamity to the world, as his life was an enemy on human nature—but it will be the signal for new systems in the cabinet of St. Cloud.

And Bonaparte will now restate on Britain what British folly has so often hurled at him, that he knows not who to treat with.

The death of Fox will place the terms of the war on the basis that Burke recommended, *bellum et internecium*—a war of extermination!

Men who are willing to deceive, or be deceived, will say there is a parliament.—What dependence can be placed on the virtue of a British parliament? Is it not sufficiently evident that this same parliament supported Pitt—supported Addington—supported Pitt again—supported Charles Fox—and would support the Devil, were he prime minister.

The Cabinet has the gifts of the revenue—the premiums of the loans, the offices and dignities of the crown; and the whole wealth of the nation! O, how human cupidity banquets human reason! A British parliament has no reason to laugh at the venality of a French assembly, or a French legion of honor; Britain is already more than three parts prepared for the French yoke. We talk of this Great Britain, which boasts of the excellence and superior excellence of its government, which Mr. Adams exults beyond the dignity of satire; which *angels* federalists hold up to the imitation of America! whose people suffer themselves to be the mere shuttlecocks of a dozen men, who compose the inner cabinet unknown to the laws who suffer the fate of nations, and the lives of hundreds of thousands to be dependant on the mere turn of the particular party interest, of one man who can give the casting vote!

What has become of the king and the "checks and balances"—the great conjurer and his potent magicians, and tumbler; the house of lords, who are if we are to believe Blackstone, and who ought to be, if we believe Fox and Bacon, and Montesquieu and De Lolme, the only party councilors of the king of England.

Why they are mere cyphers! mere dumb waiters; led horses in man-ming-minutes; meat of straw; scare crows; or decoy ducks!

Americans; take warning in time—do not let this condition mope you come at last.

Such are the reflections which arise from the reports of the day—others may deem the news trivial—we deem it most important.

But our readers will recollect the opinion we have always held—that what we now say is only "new in the phrase," it is "old in the judgment."

That no solid advantage would ever arise to Great Britain from the *longue volée* administration formed after Pitt's death; we said then—we believed that too much of the old leaven remained—Does the U. S. Gazette recollect its remarks on our assertion then?

Aleman Coombe at the whig Club, said that the opposition was bottomed strong and firm enough to have formed an administration with the assistance of the Grenvilles; they only wanted to *conciliate*.

When we read the assertion, we thought this goodly alderman was, like other aldermen among themselves, too precise, and we are much mistaken if he does not find it so—to his grief!

The English Morning Chronicle published our remarks on the murder of *Pierre* when we said, speaking of the British cabinet that we feared "if a good man went into office, that he became naturally corrupted." What will the opposition members when turned out by the Grenville party, think of an assertion coming from this side of the Atlantic which ought to have been treated with attention instead of surprise.

We shall wait with impatience for the next arrivals; for the death of Mr. Fox, will be highly important both in England and on the continent; and to the United States.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1806.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 21st, to a respectable Merchant in Boston.

"We have now to advise, that it is the general opinion, Negotiations are going forward between this country and France of a PACIFIC tendency; and although conducted with the greatest secrecy, our funds have risen 5 or 6 percent in consequence;—as the public are of opinion, our present ministers will consent to great sacrifices to obtain peace. What effect that will have upon American produce, you must be well aware of."

A letter from Cap. Conifer of the ship *Sheffield*, dated London, July 19, to a merchant house in this town, mentions that he should sail about the 4th of August, and that it was probable Mr. Moore would take passage on board his ship.

Petersburg Intel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

As undue alarm may have been, and may be, excited by rumour relative to the yellow fever which has occurred in the Penitentiary;

I think it fit, as physician to the place, to state, that no new cases have appeared for the last twelve days; that of seven cases one has terminated fatally, (as has already been stated in the Enquirer;) that the subjects of the other cases are convalescing and from the present appearance, I have not the smallest apprehensions about their recovery; further—that the number of sick is daily decreasing, and that there exists a flattering prospect of a speedy return to the usual health of those confined within the walls of the Penitentiary.

JAMES GREENHOW.

11th September, 1806.

Extract of a letter from Captain Murphy, of the brig *Acacia*, to the editor of the Baltimore American, dated

Quarantine Ground, Sept. 4.

"On the 23d of August, the day previous to my leaving the Havana, the *Pomona*, a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, from Vera Cruz, was taken about 2 leagues to the eastward of the Moro, by two English frigates, the *Arcturion* and *Aurora*, after a close action of sixteen minutes—Although the Spanish frigate was assisted by 7 gun boats, (one of which was blown up and another sunk) and a battery of 11 guns. Previous to the action there was a considerable quantity of money landed from the frigate, reported to be the property of the King; but the English took with the ship half a million of dollars; it was reported the commander of the Spanish frigate lost his life in the action, the number of others is not mentioned, but supposed considerable, from the closeness of the action and heavy fire—On the 25th, I fell in with three ships, a little to the northward of the Doubtlessed Shot Keys, one of them appearing much disabled, another had her tow, standing to the northward through the Florida Gulf—These I suppose to be the three aforementioned vessels; it must be observed, that at the time of this action, there was an 80 gun ship then in harbor, but unfortunately her two top masts were down and could not be got ready until the day after the action. On the 30th, in lat. 34 40, about 17 leagues to the eastward of Cape Hatteras, fell in with a brig or schooner, copper bottomed, and black all above the copper, her counter appeared to be white; she being very low in the water abaft, could discover no name, her bowsprit standing, but no masts; there being a heavy sea could make no further observations, than that she appeared to be about 60 tons."

THE "WESTERN WORLD."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, to his friend in Baltimore, dated August 3, 1806.

"The governor has been for some time past busily engaged in preparing for publication, a work intended to lash, refute, and expose a most infernal scheme, put on foot in Kentucky by a newspaper entitled 'the Western World,' to criminate Wilkinson Brown, judges, Jones and Sebastian, and a great number of highly

respectable characters, as having joined in a conspiracy to sell Kentucky to Spain, in the years 84, 85, and 86. This plan is undertaken by a certain John Wood, author of a work on the affairs of Switzerland, stolen from Mallet du Pan, and of a work entitled the History of the Administration of John Adams. This man's character is notorious; but he has contrived to weave the web of accusation with so much cunning, that it will be no easy matter to disentangle it.—By connecting together ingeniously, slight and distant circumstances—bringing forward the testimony of deceased persons—he has contrived to dress up a tale calculated to obtain popular belief. The accusation is supposed to originate in the malice of an ancient family in Kentucky, that of the *Marshalls*, to which the present chief justice of the United States belongs; who have long entertained a deadly antipathy against the persons implicated—have attacked this Wood to Kentucky, and established this newspaper, and have the rancor and invention necessary to such an undertaking; but they little dream that Wilkinson is justified by the most positive and unequivocal vouchers from those very deceased persons whose names and testimony are unblushingly introduced to the contrary of what they are made to state, that the only person who had ever been made to criminate him, upon his knees implored the general's forgiveness—&c. that a scene of diabolical villainy, as black as treachery ever devised, will be laid open to the public in the development of the business. The charge had been exhibited at Philadelphia, (then the seat of government) long ago, and after being shifted had been treated with the contempt it merits. The most ample justification, and the most dreadful exposure of character will soon take place."

Balt. Tel.

[This development and reply were certainly to be coveted, and as it relates to the characters involved, indisputable.—But before the public can be completely satisfied, the papers in the hands of chief justice Marshall of Virginia, and Mr. Isaac Wayne of Pennsylvania, would seem to be necessary; they are due to the public, who ever may be right or wrong.]—*Aurora*.

We have received, says the Raleigh Register from the Rev. George Newton, of Buncombe county, an attested account of a very extraordinary vision of thousands of beings in the air, of a glittering appearance resembling the human form, seen on or about the Chimney Mountain, in Rutherford county, on the 31st of July last. The particulars will be given in the next Register.

CICERO was (in the patrician dialect) merely born—the mother of METELLUS was discolored. The latter saying to the former "Can you tell your father's name?" Cicero answered, "Can your mother tell yours?"

Mr. — In a private conversation, the late Earl of Chatham asked Dr. Hennen, a young clergyman, how he defined wit? The Doctor replied—"My Lord, wit is like what a pension would be given by your Lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

Racing at Surry Courthouse, WILL commence on Wednesday the 5th November and continue three days.

First day, a Post S. consists for Colts and Fillies, two years old and the advantage mine hosts, carrying each a feather; entrance TWENTY DOLLARS, ten colts entered and subscription closed.

Second day, the Surry Jockey Club Purse of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, three mile heats.

Third day, (Friday) the Proprietor's Purse of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, two mile heats. All persons who start horses for this purse will be required to pay the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS, except members of the Club, and from them an entrance of EIGHT DOLLARS will be required.

The weights of the race are as follows:

Aged horses,	lbs 130
6 years old,	120
5 years old,	110
4 years old,	100
3 years old,	85

CHARLES H. GRAVES, Secretary.

Agreeable to the rules of the club, a meeting will be held at Mr. David Price's, on Wednesday evening the 5th November. Good stables and litter furnished race horses gratis by

DAVID PRICE, Proprietor of the Course, Surry county, 8th September 1806.

SUBSCRIBERS TO

Rees's New Cyclopedia, ARE desired to call at this Office and receive their Books, the 1st and 2nd part being ready for delivery, and the publishers anxious to receive their money in order to enable them to prosecute the work.

September 10.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, off the commons of Manchester, a BAY HORSE, nine years old, four feet ten inches high, a blaze face, swish or half dock'd tail, banded R. on his left hip, a remarkable hole under his right eye, and a natural pacer. The above reward of TEN DOLLARS, shall be paid to any person who will give certain information where the said horse may be got, or if brought to Manchester, the above reward with all necessary expenses shall likewise be paid.

Archibald Campbell.

August 29th, 1806.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the door of Wray Thomas, on Shockoe Hill, on Monday the 1st inst, a small bay MARE, 8 or 9 years old; her left hind foot white, some white in her forehead as well as I recollect, a small knot on her back. Whoever will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, in Henrico County, near Richmond, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars.

Thomas Burton, Senr.

September 10th 1806.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

"GENERAL MIRANDA.—By the arrival of the brig *Vigilant*, capt. Christie, in 19 days from Kingston, (Jam.) we are furnished with files of Jamaica papers to the 15th August. On the 12th of August the schooner Stag, Eskell, arrived at Kingston, in 4 days from Aruba, bringing intelligence that gen. Miranda, after all the difficulties he had met with, had at last effected a landing on the Maine, and had taken Coro. The following particulars are from our Kingston papers:

"KINGSTON, Aug. 12.

"By the sch'r Stag, we learn that gen. Miranda in the *Leander*, accompanied with thirteen vessels, among which there were one or two ships, had arrived on the coast of South America, and landed near Coro, of which he had got possession, and by the reports prevalent at the departure of the Stag from Aruba, had been successful in several engagements with the Spaniards, and was penetrating into the country.

"August 13.

"We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the expedition under General Miranda, on the Spanish Maine, and his subsequent success; we are now, however, enabled to state the particulars somewhat more accurately. While captain Eskell was taking in his cargo at Cape St. Roman, on the Spanish coast, an overland dispatch was received there, containing accounts of Gen. Miranda having effected a landing at Coro, (which is said to be only 12 hours sail from Aruba) that he had captured it, and was proceeding up the country. It was also asserted that he was daily joining with the Spaniards, and had several skirmishes with the government forces, in all of which he had been successful. The gentleman who furnished the cargo for the Stag, informed the captain of her, that he was obliged to be under arms the next morning at day light, as every person not found in arms against Miranda were considered as his accomplices, and instantly executed. Miranda is aided by a British force, but the exact number not ascertained. He had been joined by a British frigate.

Captain Wilson arrived yesterday in 36 days from Gibraltar, informs that intelligence had reached that place the day before he sailed, of an engagement having taken place between the French and Neapolitan troops before Gaeta, which had terminated very unfavorable for the French, having experienced great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides the destruction of the besieging batteries which had taken them several months to erect.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.

By yesterday's mail we received from our regular and attentive correspondent at Natchez, a file of Natchez papers up to the 12th ult. from which it appears that the boatmen are again becoming troublesome in that quarter. The subjoined extract corroborates the assertion:

HOSTILE APPEARANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to the Editor dated August 2, 1806.

"On or about the 18th of July ult. a detachment of Spanish troops, consisting of 308, under the command of Capt. Viand, the commandant of Natchez, and inspector of the troops of his Catholic Majesty in the interior Provinces, arrived at the Caddo village, near Red river above Natchitoches, demanded information relative to the exploring party under the direction of Major Freeman, which had passed the Caddo village some days before, went down and carried away a flag of the United States, which the Caddos had hoisted in their town, informing them that the flag of the United States had no business there, and that that part of the country was within the dominion of Spain, and forbidding the Caddo chief in future from holding talks, trading or having any intercourse whatever with the Americans—after which the Spaniards took their departure in pursuit of the exploring party, and informed the Caddo chief that they were going to take, kill or drive them back."

"We have likewise accounts from Bayou-Pierre, of the arrival at that place of Col. Errera, late Governor of Monterey with six companies of cavalry said to contain one hundred each, with several pieces of cannon, and that several companies of troops more are on their way from St. Antonio.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANT, Junr. and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single, at his Printing-Office and Book-Store, Richmond.

The Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1807;

Being the third after Bussifile or Leap Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Richmond.

Calculated by BENJAMIN BATES, Of Henrico county Virginia.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, officers of Government, members of the Senate and House of Delegates, times of holding the superior & county Courts throughout the state, list of roads, &c. &c. a great variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Great allowance made to wholesale purchasers.

September 10th, 1806.